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AGENTS.
Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1838.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
15 Monday,	6 29 5 31		
16 Tuesday,	6 30 5 30		For October, 1838.
17 Wednesday,	6 31 5 29		h. m. h.
18 Thursday,	6 32 5 28	Full	3 9 30 afte.
19 Friday,	6 33 5 27	Last	10 5 9 morn.
20 Saturday,	6 34 5 26	New	18 2 19 Even'g
21 Sunday,	6 35 5 25	First	26 2 41 morn.
22 Monday,	6 36 5 24		

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Family Visitant.

THE PRECIOUS PEARL.

Truth is a pearl more rich and fair
Than Indian glance of value rare—
More pure than Orphir's gold—
A pearl whose beauty ne'er declines,
Whose matchless beauty ever shines
In land of joys untold—
A land no mortal eye hath seen,
Its Ruler's dark mature intervene.

This pearl no mountain sons contains,
Nor coral bed in deep domains,
The burning suns below—
In light in not that glittering ray
Whose guilded beauties oft display,
With momentary glow—
No sublime rays are ever shed
Around the dying christian's bed.

To not a pearl by pirates sought—
A pearl from foreign regions brought—
In every clime 'tis found:
RELIGION is this pearl divine,
Which on the humble heart doth shine,
And ever doth abound:
To all who obtain 'tis freely given,
A fountain of the joys of Heaven.

The pearl will light the darkest way,
Death's chamber hours will turn to day,
And cure of hapd impart!
Bend the gloomy fears that roll
In mournful silence o'er the soul,
And bear the sinking heart—
And will unfold the throne of Him
Who dwells amid the cherubim.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

THE SECRET CELL.

A Narrative.

There was one point more that my wife wished to obtain. I saw the girl about one night when it was quite dark, that Joe was to be found, when I went after him.—How did Bill Brown meet with him, when he told of the girl?

"Why, at the Blue Lion beer shop to be sure," said the other.

I was waiting in the neighborhood well disguised. I received my wife's valuable information, and in a few moments was seen to enter the room of the Blue Lion, an humble public house of inferior pretensions. I was dressed in a shooting jacket, breeches and gaiters, with a stout belt and powderhorn slung around me. A large pair of red whiskers circled my face and a dark red shock of hair peeped from the sides of my broad brimmed hat. I waited in the dull room, drinking of beer and tobacco, till the house was shut for the night, but heard nothing of Joe, although I listened attentively to the conversation of the customers, a strange motley set, entirely composed of laborers and seemingly unacquainted with each other.

The whole of the next day I lounged about the crowded tap room, and smoked my pipe and drank my beer in silent gloominess. The landlord asked me a few questions, from which his curiosity was satisfied, to left me to myself. I pretended to be a runaway apprentice, hiding from my master's anger after having his game without permission.—This story satisfied the host, but I saw nothing of my stranger, nor did I hear any of the oft times called by the name I wished to hear. One of the visitors was an ill-looking thick set fellow, and kept up a constant whispering with the landlord—I made out that he was the man whom to my great joy I heard him hailed by the name of Bill.

I was standing inside the bar, chattering with the landlord and settling for my pipes and my beer, when a good looking fresh man, smiling young fellow, danced into the bar, and was immediately saluted by the host, "Hallo, JOE, where have you been these two days?"

"Heavy business on hand, Buck occupied all my time but pays well. Si give me a mug of your best—and d—— the expense."

I had no doubt but this was my man. I entered into conversation with him, in my usual manner, and my knowledge of the Somersetshire dialect materially assisted my disguise. Joe was evidently a sharp witted fellow, who knew exactly what he was about—all my endeavors to draw him into talking of his own avocations completely failed; he would laugh, drink, and chatter, but not a word relative to the business that occupied his time could I induce him to utter.

"Ah! Who's going to hop in St. Johns street?" said the lively Joe. I mean to have eighteen pennyworth of shake the leg there to night, and have it directly to, for I must be back at my place at day-break.

This was enough for me. I walked with Joe to the vicinity of the dancing rooms, when pleading a prior engagement, I quitted him and returned home. My disguise was soon completely altered; my red wig and whiskers drab hat and shooting dress were exchanged for a suit of black, with a small French cloak of dark cloth, and plain black hat. Thus attired I watched the entrance of the humble ball room, fearing that my man might leave it at an early period for I knew not how far he had to journey to his place in the country where he was compelled to be by the break of day.

I walked the pavement of St. John street for six long hours, and was obliged to make myself known to the watchman to prevent his interference, for he doubted the honesty of my intentions. Just before the dawn of day my friend Joe who seemed determined to have enough dancing for his money appeared in the street with a lady on each arm—I had to keep him in sight till he had escorted the damsels to their domiciles;—when buttoning up his coat, and pressing his hat down over his brows, he walked forward with a determined pace. I followed him at a convenient distance. I felt that he was in my power—that I was on the point of tracing the mystery of the girl's disappearance, and ascertaining the place of her detention.

Joe walked rapidly towards Shoreditch Church. I was within a hundred feet of him when the early Cambridge coach dashed down the Kingsland road. Joe seized the guard's hold at the side of the back boot, placed his foot on the hind spring, and in one moment was on the top of the coach, and trundling away from me at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

I was beaten. It was impossible for me to overtake the coach. I thought of hiring a hack, but the rapid progress of the coach defied all idea of overtaking it. I returned dispirited to my home.

My courage rose with the conception of fresh schemes. In the course of the day I called on a friend, a stage coachman, and telling him some of the particulars of my object asked him to introduce me to the driver of the Cambridge coach. I met him on his return to town the next day, and, by the help of my friend, overcame his repugnance to talk with strangers respecting the affairs of his passengers. I learnt at last, that Joe never travelled more than half a dozen miles but Elliot, the coachman, was unable to say who he was, or where he went to. My plan was soon arranged, and Elliot was bribed to assist me.

The next morning by day break, I was sitting on the top of the Cambridge coach, well wrapped up in a large white top coat with a shall tied over my mouth. I got on the coach at the inn yard, and as we neared the coach looked out anxiously for my friend Joe; he was not to be seen, nor could I discern any thing of him for six or seven miles along the road. The first stage was performed, and while the horses were being changed, Elliot, the coachman, pointed out a strange ill looking man, in a close light waistcoat with white sleeves white breeches, yarn stockings, and high low shoes. That fellow, said Elliot, is always in company with the man, you have been enquiring about I have seen them frequently together come from over the style; he is now in waiting for Joe I'll bet a pound.

I alighted and bargained with the landlord of the small road-side inn for the use of the front bedroom, up stairs. I took my post and as the stage departed began my watch. Joe did not appear till late in the afternoon—his friend eagerly seized him by the arm, and began to relate something with great anxiety of look and energy of action. They moved off over the style. I glided out of the house, and followed them. A foot path wound through an extensive meadow, and the men were rapidly nearing the farthest end. I hastened my pace, and gained the centre of the field, ere they were aware of my approach. I observed a telegraphical signal pass between them and they immediately stopped their expedition, and turning back upon their path, sauntered slowly towards me; we met—their eyes were bent scrutinizingly upon me, but I maintained an easy gait, and undisturbed countenance and continued my walk for some minutes after they were past. As I climbed the further style, I observed them watching me from the other end of the field. I saw no more of Joe or his friend for the rest of that day and the whole of the next.

I was annoyed at my disappointment, and resolved not to be again outwitted. Every possible enquiry that could be made without exciting the curiosity of the neighborhood was instituted but I was unable to obtain the smallest information either of the abducted lady or of Joe's individuality. His friend was known as a vagabond of the first class—a discarded ostler, with a character that marked him ready for the perpetration of any crime.

I was hunting in the dark. I had nothing but surmises to go upon, excepting the declaration of the hackster, that a man named Joe was the means of Miss Lobenstein's absence, but I was not sure that I was in pursuit of that identical Joe. The mystery attending the object of my suspicion gave an appearance of probability to my supposition but it seemed as if I was not to proceed beyond the limits of uncertainty. I resolved, after waiting till evening of the next day to return to the tap-room of the Blue Lion, and the impenetrability of my gamekeeper's disguise.

Tying my rough coat up in my shawl, I clapped the bundle under my arm, and walked quietly along the road. As I passed through some posts on the side-walk, a post chaise was coming through the adjoining toll gate. A scuffle accompanied with high oaths in the interior of the chaise attracted my attention; a hand was dashed through the carriage window; and cries for help were loudly vociferated. I ran towards the chaise, and ordered the postillion to stop; a coarse voice ordered him to drive on; the command was repeated with violent imprecations, and the horses, severely lashed bounded rapidly away. I was sufficiently near to catch hold of the back of the springs as the vehicle moved; the motion was violent, but I kept my grasp. The back board of the chaise, where the footman should stand, had been covered with a double row of iron spikes to prevent the intrusion of idle boys; but determined not to lose sight of the ruffians who were thus violating the peace of the realm, I pressed my bundle hard upon the spikes, and jumping nimbly up, found myself at a firm and pleasant seat.

The carriage rolled speedily along. I determined at the very first halting place to summon assistance, and desire an explanation of the interior and demands for help. If, as there seemed but little doubt, some act of lawless violence was being perpetrated, I resolved to arrest the principals upon the spot. While cogitating on the probabilities of the result, I received a tremendous cut across the face, from the lashing of a heavy leather whip, jerked with considerable violence from the window of the post chaise. A second well directed blow drove me from my seat, and I fell into the road, severely lacerated and almost blind.

I rolled upon the ground and writhed in agony. A thick wale crossed each cheek, and one of my eyes had been terrifically bit. It was yet early night, and the public nature of the road soon afforded me assistance. A young man passed me driving a gig towards London; I hailed him, and requested his assistance. A slight detail of the cause in which I had received my injuries, induced him to turn round and receive me in the vacant seat. The promise of a half a guinea tempted him to drive rapidly after the chaise and in a few moments we heard the sound of wheels. The young man cheered his horse to a greater progress, but we were unable to pass the vehicle in advance, and it was not till we both drew up to the door of the roadside inn, where I had previously stopped, that we discovered that we had been in pursuit of a small coach instead of a post chaise.

The waiter declared that nothing of a four wheel natur, 'cept a waggin and a *hearse* had passed within at the previous half hour. Placing my gig friend over some brandy and water, I sought the recesses of the kitchen, that I might procure some cooling liquid to bathe my face with. While busily engaged at the yard pump, the sound of voices from an adjoining stable arrested my attention. The dim light of a lantern fell upon the figure of the ostler whom I had seen in company with the mysterious Joe. I advanced lightly in hopes of hearing the conversation. When I reached the door, I was startled by the sudden approach of some one from the other side of the yard and compelled to hide behind the door. A stable helper popped his head into the building, and said—

See here, Billee, wot I found sticking on the spikes of the chay you've left in the lane.

My luckless bundle was produced and speedily untied. Directly Billy, for so was the suspicious ostler named, saw my rough white, great coat, he exclaimed, with considerable energy—

I'm blessed if ve haint been looked arter.—I seed this ere taggery a walking after Joe and me in the meadow yonder. Ve thought it suspectable so ve mizzled back. And I'm juggered if the owner vont sitting behind our conveyance, ven Joe hit him a vallop or two vith the vip to knock him off. Tommy my tulip, I'l go back vi' you to night, and vait awhile till the vind changes.

It was evident then that Joe was connected with the abduction of the day—another convincing proof that he was the active agent in Miss Lobenstein's affair. With respect to my friend the ostler, I determined to try the effects of a little coercion, but concluded that it would be better to let him reach some distance from his usual haunts, to prevent alarming his comrade Joe.

In about an hour the post chaise was driven to the door, and the ostler, much the worse for his potations, was placed within the body of the vehicle. I was soon after them, in company with the young man in the gig, and we kept the chaise in sight till it had entered the still and deserted streets of London. It was nearly midnight; the drunken ostler desired the scarcely sober coachman to put him out at the door of a tavern. I walked up to the astonished couple, and arresting them on charge of felony, slipped a pair of small but powerful spring handcuffs over the ostler's wrists.

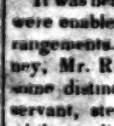
I conducted him helpless and amazed, to an adjacent watch house; and mentioned my name and office, desired his safe custody till I could demand his body. The postilion who was guarded by my gig friend, became much alarmed; and volunteered any information that I might desire. He confessed that he had been employed this afternoon by one Joseph Mills, to carry a lunatic priest to the Franciscan Monastery at Enfield Chase, from whence it was asserted that he had made his escape. The existence of a religious establishment in that neighborhood was entirely unknown to me, and I questioned the postilion respecting the number of its inmates, and the name of the superior, but he professed to know nothing beyond the locality of the building, and declared that he had never been inside the yard gate. He admitted that Joseph Mills had employed him several times upon the same business: and that rather more than a fortnight ago Billy, the ostler, had desired him to bring up a postchaise from his master's yard at a minute's notice and that a young lady was lifted in a senseless state into the chaise, and driven down to the building, at Enfield, as rapidly as the horses could be made to go.

I took down his directions respecting the house, and day break this morning I reconnoitered the front and the back of the building. If I am any judge that house is not devoted to monastic purposes alone: but you will see it to morrow, I trust; for I wish you to accompany me as early as we can start, after procuring the warrants for a general search into the secrets of this mysterious monastery.

It was nearly noon the next day before we were enabled to complete our necessary arrangements. L——, Mr. Wilson, the attorney, Mr. R——, a police magistrate of some distinction, and the reader's humble servant, stepped into a private carriage, while a police officer, well armed, sat with the driver. The magistrate had been interested in the details necessary for the procuration of the warrant, and had invited himself to the developement of the mystery. An hours ride brought us to the entrance of a green lane that wound its mazy length around the hedges of prickly holly and withered hawthawn trees. After traversing this lane for nearly two miles, we turned again to the left, by L——'s direction, and entered a narrow pass between a high brick wall and a huge bank surmounted by a row of high and gloomy trees. The wall formed the boundary of the monastery grounds, and at a certain place, where an ascent in the narrow road favored the purpose, we were desired by L——to mount the roof of the coach, and by looking over the wall, to inspect the back front of the building.—Massive bars of iron were fastened across every window of the house; in some places, the frames and glass were entirely removed, and the gratings were fixed in the naked brick work, or the apertures were filled with thick boarding excepting a small place at the top for the admission of the smallest quantity of light and air. The windows of a range of outhouses, which extended down one side of the extensive yard, were also securely barred: and a small square stone building stood in the middle of the garden, which immediately adjoined the yard. Two sides of this singular construction were visible, from our coach top, yet neither door nor window were discerned.

(*To be continued.*)

$10 REWARD



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 15th inst. *a negro man named* OLD JIM, (*known by the name of Jim Oaks,*) *who ran away on Monday night last, or Five Dollars will be paid for his arrest and confinement. He stole and took away with him a set of Carpenter and Waggon making tools, and from what I can learn will endeavor to sell said tools in order to obtain cash to defray travelling expenses. I will give ten dollars for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who have traded for or concealed said tools, and who may harbor or in anywise aid him in absconding. Said negro belonged formerly to Oaks' estate of Davie county, was brought to this place by Mr. Jas. McCorkle. He has been in the habit of staying in the neighborhood of Mr. John Means' in Cabarrus county, and perhaps will return there again or make for his old neighborhood in Davie county; description of size and appearance is needless from the fact of his being so notorious a character and far famed for ingenious villany.*

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlotte, Sept. 25, 1838. 417tf.

From the Raleigh Standard.

NO. 8.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor:—*A difference.*—The Report of the Committee of 26, and the Resolutions of Mr. Hoke (already pointed out in these essays) will form the topic of this communication.

It will be recollected that both plans proposed to aid *Internal Improvement*. The first set apart a fund for that purpose, the latter set aside the same fund and also *applied it*. The first authorized a Board of public works to lend the money to corporations and Joint-stock companies formed and to be formed for improving the means of Internal transportation—designating no company and excepting none, but opening the loan office to all alike, yet trusting in the Board to make proper selections and take good security *real* or *personal*, &c. The *resolutions* proposed to select two works of great importance and subscribe (upon certain conditions hereafter fully explained) for two fifths of the Stock in each. The House of Commons rejected the plan of the Committee of 26, and they adopted the other measure without *amendment*, which will be noted in its proper place. The Senate passed the plan of the Committee before the House of Commons had acted upon the subject, but the Senate afterwards concurred with the Commons.

Did they act wisely in rejecting the plan of the Committee of 26? I think they did, and in giving my reasons for it I shall be repeating those which weighed with the Assembly. Doubtless the Committee were as honest and patriotic as others. In discussing their recommendations I do not mean to impeach their integrity, personally or politically. Indeed they themselves admitted their plan did not command their hearty approbation, that they anticipated it might disappoint the expectation of the friends of Internal Improvement, but they had adopted it to reconcile conflicting opinions;—and it will be seen on the Journals, where a majority of that Committee abandoned their report to support the *Resolutions* of Mr. Hoke. If therefore, in consulting brevity and plainness of speech upon this subject, I seem to be disrespectful to the opinions or views of others, it will be unintended, for I deprecate that spirit which will not bear an honest difference of opinion.

The first objection to the plan proposed is: that it is a temporizing half way measure and promised to create many schemes of Improvements and so put *none in practice*. If it is good policy to foster Internal Improvements, then it ought to be begun energetically and upon a few important points at a time, where success is certain. Afterwards, the system may be pursued and will sustain itself without an increase of taxes or the creation of a State-debt. If it is not good policy then it ought not to be attempted at all, nor should the State encourage her people to embark on enterprizes of doubtful policy. If it is wrong to encourage a Road by a State subscription for Stock, it is equally erroneous to do it by loans of money at a rate of interest below its value.

But great fears were entertained lest the General Government might call back the Deposites, and this plan some thought indispensable, to prevent embarrassments which such a step would create. A few of them are unchanged in this opinion, or if this apprehension does not still haunt *their* imagination, they are not idle in their "labor of love" for the public, in conjuring it up to disturb the minds of the *people*. How can any fair minded man sincerely believe that a Rail Road Company, after having borrowed money for the sole purpose of expending it in the construction of the Road, will be able to repay it on demand *without embarrassment—without ruin*. Would not the recall of these loans produce a general crash of every enterprise which they had created? On the other hand by subscribing for *Stock* in one or two Roads, a demand for the money might be met at any time by a resale of the *Stock*, and this is at once a sure resource to the State for raising money if it be required—and an operation by which no embarrassment would happen to the enterprise in which it was vested. The State could rely upon it with greater certainty as a means to reproduce or restore her funds, while the company would not be discredited—its means of prosecuting the public work would be undiminished by it. To the Road there would be no revulsion—with it no change whatever, except in the names of its stockholders.

But as I have had occasion to prove, heretofore, there is no ground for fear that this money will be recalled. The soundest objection that was ever offered against the Deposite Act, was, that Congress would never dare to call for the money, no matter what might be the necessity of the General Government. *Subsequent events have proved this beyond contradiction.* I must insist therefore, that they who now urge its probability, are indulging themselves in idle fears, or, perhaps, affected apprehensions. 2. Another objection to the plan of the Committee:—It invites the people in every section to embark their money and credit upon schemes of doubtful success. It

is calculated to get up an edition of Rail Road projects similar to the *navigation schemes* of a former period, when every river and not a few creeks of this State were to be made boatable. Men may be tempted to try experiments, if they see how it can be done at *public* expense, and wherein success would give *them* the profits, and disappointment would only throw the loss on the *State*. If it be said that the report provides for *security, real* or *personal*, then I answer that the *Company* will have no security to give but the work they are constructing, and thus leaves my position unaffected. It is believed that prudent men of fortune will hardly agree to become *personally* bound for a debt of the *Company* when the Company borrows money for the very purpose of expending it? If not, in what way does the plan of the Committee foster Improvements? None but men of fortune will be good security, and why not let these pay up their *subscriptions* and so furnish means to the Corporation. A third objection:—This plan transfers to a *Board* of three men (or to a single officer) the power of choosing the Companies who shall be favored with the use of the public money, whereas it is the duty of the people's representatives to select the public works which are to receive the aid of *State patronage*. It might as well be said that duty allows them to establish a Board and vest it with power to dispose of the public funds as they see fit.—The Assembly have as good a right to create a fund for Improvement and leave its expenditure to the absolute discretion of a particular officer of the Government.

A fourth objection to the plan is:—If it be effectual to the purposes contemplated—if the offer to loan the money awakens a spirit of enterprize amongst our citizens, there is every reason for believing that innumerable schemes of local improvement and rival projects, interfering with each other, would be started, and each one would put in a claim for a share of the State funds, until in the end nothing would be accomplished, except the lending of the surplus into bad hands and the cause of GENERAL *improvement* would be retarded another half century. "A joint stock Company" formed to construct a Canal or a Railway only 10 or 5 miles in length has a right to State patronage under this system! True, the *Board* might refuse their application, but why should they do it? This plan does not require it, and if adopted it will be difficult to prescribe a rule that shall exclude these applications without breaking in upon the *principle of the system*. Do you rely upon the discretion of the Board? Then it is transferring to the Board a guardianship over the purse of the State and the interests of the people, inconsistent with the best notions of representative government. A guardianship that the representatives of the people are chosen to exercise themselves.

A fifth objection:—I doubt if the wit of man can devise a scheme by which the public funds could be loaned to worse debtors than a parcel of Corporations and Joint Stock Companies which borrow the money to expend in their works—a call for payment stops their operations and compels their enterprizing members to submit to the loss of what has been laid out. Those companies whose subscriptions are adequate to the enterprize will not wish to borrow, those only whose capital is deficient will likely seek the aid of this system, and if the debt is demanded before their work is completed it ruins the Company—If it is completed and the debt demanded soon afterwards, they will be obliged to sell the Improvement, for they will have expended their capital as well as *the loan* in its construction. Finally:—It will place North Carolina in the humiliating position of a parent who plays the part of a *miserly usurer* to her own sons. She will offer encouragement to her people to improve her DOMAIN, but not one dollar of her MONEY can they have to aid in the great work, unless they give *bond* and *security* for the loan and interest upon it.

He who is willing to put the State in this grovelling attitude, must love her less than I do, or else he and I have learned to estimate State pride, State character, and State interests very differently. And surely it may be insisted that the price of such degradation shall not be less than six per cent! If she stoops to this humiliation, the avarice which prompts to it should at least demand the *full price* of her money.

Thus far my observations on this plan have regarded it as a system of *improvement* or as a measure of *finance*.

I am reluctantly *forced* to postpone the enumeration of other objections.

MENTOR.

Patrick Henry, in the course of a debate in the Virginia Convention on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, said:

"Tell me where and when did *freedom exist, when the purse and sword were given up from the People?* Unless a miracle in human affairs shall interpose, no nation ever did, or ever can, retain its liberty after the loss of the sword AND THE PURSE.

"I object, too, against the immense patronage of the President, because it places in his hands the *means* of corruption, and of distributing throughout the country a band of retainers in the shape of judges, revenue officers, and others, which renders him irresistible in any scheme of ambition that he might meditate against the liberties of the country.

"I object to the whole gang of federal officers. * * * Gentlemen, depend upon it, this power may work sorely upon your necks."

From the Pennsylvanian.

NEW RUSSIAN PROCESS FOR WORKING CERTAIN GOLD ORES.

Several notices of a new and much vaunted process for working gold ores, lately tried in the mines of Siberia, have been given in our papers, but they have all been very brief, and utterly unintelligible. The following, translated from a Russian Gazette, sent by our minister, Mr. Dallas, to a friend in Philadelphia, is full and explicit, and may be found to have an important bearing upon our American mining operations. Many of our ores, probably the greater part of them, contain quartz and pyrites, and might, no doubt, be successfully fluxed by the method described in this paper, somewhat modified. The production of the ores would undoubtedly be greatly increased by this process, but whether this increase would compensate for the consumption of fuel and fluor spar, is a question which can be answered only by practical experiment on a large scale.

In our translation, we have given the weights of the ores in Avoirdupois, pounds, and of the gold in grains and pennyweights, Troy; and on the authority of Kelley's Cambyst, have supposed the *Zolotnick*=658 grains; 96 zolotnicks= *one Russian pound*, = 0.9026 lbs. avoirdupois; 40 Russian pounds = *one Pood* = 36.1054 lbs.

U. S. M.

Translated from the St. Petersburg Journal of Sept. 23d, 1837.

Auriferous sands have been worked, in different parts of the world, from the most distant periods, but the means of separating the gold has been every where confined to the simple method of washing. It was not imagined that other means could be found that would present results far more advantageous.

In Russia, where the working of auriferous sand ores become of great importance, the attention of government has been naturally directed to giving to the methods in general use, all the perfection of which they are susceptible, and accordingly the establishments at the foot of the Ourol mountains and in Siberia have acquired a marked superiority over those in Transylvania and in South America. Still there was reason to believe, that, in spite of every care, a considerable portion of the gold contained in the sand was lost in the process.

The beds of auriferous sands are composed of pebbles of different sizes enveloped in a kind of very fine yellowish earth. It is evident, therefore, that washing could extract only the gold contained in this earth. If the pebbles contained any, it would remain undisturbed; and besides, there was reason to fear that the water, while carrying the earthy portions over the inclined planes, would also carry with them the finest and lightest particles of gold.

These evils did not escape the attention of Government; and, being informed that in Hungary and the Tyrol, auriferous sands, reduced to powder and moistened with water, had been worked by the method of amalgamation, orders were immediately issued to try the same process at the Ourol mines. At Zaloost, Col. Anosoff was instructed to make a series of experiments, upon a large scale, for the purpose of determining the true proportion of gold contained in the auriferous sands, and the relative advantages of the different methods of working them. This officer has executed his commission with great success, and his researches have led to the most interesting and important results.

A mass of 361,000 lbs. of sand comparatively poor, was set apart for the purpose of the experiments, and was thoroughly mixed, so as to distribute the gold as equally as possible in every part of it. From this quantity 252,700 lbs were afterwards worked by the common process used in the shops of the Ourol, namely, by washing over inclined planes. The product did not exceed 58 dwts of gold, corresponding to little more than half a grain to 100 lbs. Eighteen thousand pounds of sand, worked by hand, with the greatest care, on a small washing table, produced 6 dwts of gold or 9.10ths of a grain to the hundred pounds. A mass consisting of 86,978 lbs was then worked by the method of washing and amalgamation combined, and produced more than 137 dwts, or 3¾ grains to the 100 lbs, a result seven times greater than by the ordinary process.

Having thus made trial of the different means of working, Col. Anosoff determined to extend his researches still further. He began by taking 861 lbs of sand, already worked by the process of washing, and regarded without value, and from it he extracted 12 dwts of gold, by amalgamation; corresponding to 80 grains in 100 lbs.—From 902 000 lbs of pebbles, pounded fine and mixed with water, he obtained, by amalgamation, 6 grains of gold, being .0007 of a grain in 100 lbs.

It follows, from these experiments, not only that the pebbles, on which the washing cannot operate, contain a sensible quantity of gold, but that the greater part of the metal, in the finest sand, is carried off by the action of the water, instead of remaining on the inclined planes.

After all these experiments, it was important to determine, by some more efficient and certain means, the true quantity of gold contained in the auriferous sands. For this purpose 9 lbs of sand, which produced by washing 0.8 grains in 100 lbs, was digested in nitro muriatic acid, and the gold was precipitated by sulphate of iron. The result of repeated experiments was always the same: 9 lbs of sand produced, by this means, 72 grains of gold which is 83 grains to the 100 lbs, or more than 100 times the quantity separated by the ordinary process.

This discovery might well surprise even those who made it, for no one had ever suspected that the sands of the Ourol could be so rich. Still it appeared extremely difficult to extract this treasure by any truly advantageous method. To repeat on a great scale, the chemical operations which had proved so successful, to dissolve the precious metal contained in enormous masses of sand by means of acids, was evidently impracticable. Even the process of amalgamation was too costly to be generally used, and moreover it had been proved that the mercury absorbed but a small proportion of the gold contained in the sand.

Col. Anosoff, therefore, determined to try the effect of smelting auriferous sands. He hoped that the oxide of iron, which they contain, would be converted into cast iron by the action of the fire, and would absorb, at the same time, a large part of the gold contained in the sand. It appeared easy to extract afterwards, the gold from the iron, by means of sulphurous acid. All these operations succeeded perfectly, and the following are the results of the experiments made, first on a small, and afterwards on a large scale:

1. Nine pounds of sand, mixed with powdered charcoal and fluor spar, and melted in a crucible, produced 6.85 grains of gold; 100 lbs, therefore, would produce 76 grains, being nearly 95 times as much as by the ordinary process.

2. The fusion of 101,745 lbs of sand, performed in air furnaces, led also to satisfactory results. From this mass, which would have yielded, by washing, only 58 dwts. there were extracted 1805 lbs of cast iron, containing 1580½ dwts of gold—a quantity 27 times greater than would have been obtained by the old process.

3. Sand weighing 25,021 lbs, and 5488 lbs of fluor spar, melted in a furnace destined for fluxing copper, produced 720 lbs of iron, containing 1198½ dwts of gold.—Submitted to the action of water over inclined planes, this sand would have produced but 13½ dwts of gold 87 times less.

It is easy to perceive the importance of these discoveries, and how much this may be said to increase the value of the auriferous sands of Ourol and the Altai. At first sight, indeed, we might be led to suppose that it would be easy to add annually to the imperial treasure twenty or thirty times more gold than has been heretofore produced in the mines of Siberia. We must not, however, count upon such an increase of production. Vast as are the forests of the Ourol, they could not long furnish the charcoal necessary for fluxing the enormous quantities of sand worked every year by washing. But it is probable that hereafter a great quantity of metal may be extracted, with a less consumption of sand so that Russia need never apprehend the failure of this source of riches. The beds of auriferous sand discovered daily in the Ourol mountains and the Altai are so numerous and extensive, that it was difficult to foresee a time at which even the present mode of working would exhaust them; but this term will be still further extended if the new process shall be adopted. To obtain 631,814 dwts of gold, by the method of washing, more than 480 millions of pounds of sand were necessary: by the method of fluxing, 27 millions would be sufficient.—Hence we may regard the mineral wealth of Siberia as inexhaustible, especially as the sand already worked by the old method, and standing in heaps around the laboratories, may be subjected to the process of fluxing with great advantage.

Don't be discouraged—If occasionally you slip down by the way, and others thread over you a little. In other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you; accidents will happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made, things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in the month of April—sometimes cloudy, and sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair again seeing the sun, because today is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again.

Singular.—During the prevalence of the fatal cholera of 1832—which sent thousands of citizens to their last dread account—and carried off an immense number of those, who precipitately fled from it,—died Captain Mead of the steamboat Homer, and his clerk; according to the Natchez Courier, both were buried in the bank of the river, side by side, about fifteen miles below Natchez. Last year, the bank having caved in, the coffins became exposed, and it was found necessary to remove them to another portion of the ground; in doing this, the disparity in the weight of each was observed; curiosity prompted the persons so engaged to open the coffins. In that known to have contained the body of the clerk, was found bones and particles of decayed clothing—in the other, Capt. Mead, in as perfect a state of preservation as if the body had been embalmed appearing as fresh and undecayed as when first interred—even the grave clothes and winding sheet were quite sound. It is difficult to account for this singular circumstance. The cypress wood enclosed the bodies of both.—*Louisiana Adv.*

A precipitate choice makes way for a long repentance.

CLAY—VAN BUREN.

The Administration presses, notwithstanding proof upon proof is adduced that their assertions are unfounded in every respect, still connect Mr. Clay's name with abolitionism. And while they do this, some have become so reckless as to deny that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to the South on the Missouri Question. An Administration partisan, who ought to have known better, recently in our hearing, affirmed, that, on that occasion, Mr. Van Buren acted as the friend of the South. We say that he did not, and here is the proof, which may be found in the 17th Vol. of Niles' Register, page 390:

"Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in the United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, *and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension*; and that the Constitution of the United States *clearly gives Congress the right to require of new States*, not comprised within the original boundary of the United States, the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union. *Therefore resolved*, (if the Honorable Senators concur herein,) that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission as a State in the Union of any Territory, not comprised as aforesaid, without making the *prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.*"

On the 20th January 1820, the Senate took up this *preamble* and *resolution* and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present: Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Barstow, Browne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Dumas, Evans, Frothingham, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lounsberry, M'Martin, Mowers, Mallary, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosecrantz, Skinner, Sevart, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—28."

In the above preamble and resolution, VAN BUREN has for the first and only time publicly expressed his sentiments on the subject of slavery in the territories; and how will it contrast with Mr. Clay's resolution, of the 11th of January last, on the subject? Weigh them well, and do justice to both, and we will be satisfied.

"*Resolved*, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in *any territory* would *create serious alarm* and *just* apprehension in the *states sustaining* that domestic institution: would be a *violation of good faith* towards the inhabitants of any *such territory* who have been permitted to settle and hold slaves, because the people of such territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because, that when any such territory shall be admitted into the Union as a state, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question *exclusively for themselves*."—*Raleigh Register.*

[The Standard says, "there must have been some mistake in Niles' Register," in which the record is made of Mr. Van Buren's vote; but he fails to make it apparent. Niles says, "the Senate took up the preamble and resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present:" and among the Senators Mr. Van Buren's name is mentioned. The Standard says, they "were concurred in by the Senate, *without a division or debate.*" He has not shown that Mr. Van Buren was *absent*; or, being present, voted *against* the preamble and resolution. Instead of proving a "mistake," he but confirms the statement in the Register.—*Editor Hillsborough Rec.*

Shall there be Admirals in our Navy.—This question is now exciting a great deal of discussion in the public prints. We say AYE. The objection that the title is *aristocratical* strikes us as being destitute of weight. It is not a whit more so than *Major General*. And why not abolish *that*, if we are afraid of this bugbear of aristocracy? We have more to apprehend from the *real* aristocracy of upstart wealth, from the introduction into our naval and military service of titles not designed to be merely honorary, but to indicate degrees of rank, which are alike necessary to enforce discipline, to inspire emulation, and to reward merit. We go, therefore, for Admirals. If an aristocracy result, which we do not fear, it will, in all likelihood, be an aristocracy of merit, founded upon services rendered to the country. And we do not know that such an aristocracy would not be useful, if, for nothing else, to eclipse, by its native and unborrowed splendor, the tinsel glare of purse-proud parvenus, or of that still less meritorious class, whose only claim to respect is based upon inherited wealth.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The payment of the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue, amounting to about 9,000,000, it will be recollected, was postponed, at the extra session of Congress, in September, 1837, until the 1st of January next. Will Mr. Woodbury be able to pay it then without a new issue of the 'constitutional currency' of Treasury Notes—or will he be compelled to ask for another postponement?

A new mode of furnishing masts to steam vessels by which they may be set up or taken down, when required, in less than two hours, has been invented.

At a late sale of Durham Cattle in Fayette county (Ky.) one cow with a calf 10 days old brought $2100, and others severally 1870, 1235, 1230, 1030, 1000, &c.

A mischievous Ape.—A large ape or baboon confined in a cage in Elizabeth street, New York, broke loose on Friday afternoon and raised the mash of a brick house in front and entered the parlor, broke a glass showcase, valuable as a relic made in the Revolutionary war, smashed the looking glass to pieces, broke considerable glass and china, on the side-board, and was hunted out of the room into the yard by the women with brooms. In the yard he seized hold of the hair of a child of Joel Isaacs, about three years old and nearly took his scalp off, scratched and bit a boy severely in the leg and thigh, and finally mounted a tree with quite a mob after him with sticks and stones. We did not hear whether he was retaken or killed.—*Phil. Saturday Ness.*

The following is related of Sir Colin Campbell, by an English paper:

Sir Colin Campbell.—About six weeks before the battle of Assaye, General Wellesley thought it necessary to obtain possession of an important fort, named Ahmednugger. It was taken by a most gallant escalade; in the thick of the assault Greenwood Wellesley saw a young officer, who had reached the top of the "very lofty wall," thrust off by the enemy, and falling through the air from a great height. Gen. Wellesley had little doubt that he must have been severely wounded, if not killed by the fall; but hastened to enquire the name and fate of the gallant young fellow, and had the satisfaction of seeing him in a moment, although comparatively little injured, again mount to the assault. Next morning the General sent for him, offered to attach him to his staff as brigade major, and from that hour through all his fields and fortunes, even to the conquest of Paris, continued with him. In his personal family and friendship, and sometimes to say that the first time he had ever seen him was in the air. That young officer is now Sir Colin Campbell, knight commander of the bath, a Major General in the army, and Governor of Nova Scotia.

In a short time it will become as fashionable among the English nobility to travel in the United States as it now is on the Continent. The Countess of Westmoreland, with a lovely niece, six servants, a travelling carriage, and a medical attendant embark to day in the packet ship President for New York. She has engaged the whole of the lady's cabin for her own use. Her purpose is to travel for two or three years in the United States. She has some property in Prince Edward's Island, which she will also visit. She also visits Canada—the Falls of Niagara—and spends a winter in the south. I should not be surprised to see the Duke of Wellington, and half the English nobility, visit the United States in two or three years. We are on the eve of great changes.—*London Letter.*

Singular Discovery.—Colonel Vyse, who is carrying on extensive excavations at the Pyramids of Egypt, has lately been rewarded for his labors by the discovery of three chambers over the king's chambers of the great Pyramid. The last is remarkable as containing hieroglyphics spelling the word "*Sevamphis.*" This curious discovery is said to establish the fact that the Pyramids were not built anterior to the use of hieroglyphics, and that *Sephis* was the builder. Many other highly interesting facts have also been brought to light by the researches now going on there.

Responsibility of Mothers.—We take the following affecting passage from a letter in the Commercial Advertiser, concerning the execution of young Baron at Rochester.

"Last evening however, he retained, confessed his guilt and acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and I am told charged upon his mother the first cause of his transgressions, alleging that the first important act within his recollection was the stealing of a few shillings, which came to the knowledge of his mother, who instead of correcting approved the act.

The Mormon War.—As we intimated yesterday, says the Saint Louis (Missouri) Gazette of the 19th inst. there is no doubt whatever that we have reason to apprehend tidings of the most serious character from the Mormons and their neighbors. It seems that there has been one conflict already, in which *lives were lost.* Reports by the steamboat Howard, say that the people of Saline, Lafayette, Ray and Clay had, in addition to Daviess and Livingston, sent out volunteers. Camden, in Ray, was described as full of its able bodied men. The Mormons had fortified their town—Far West—and were 1500 strong.

Hatching Eggs by the Heat of the Sun.—There are now at Fort McHenry, upwards of chickens hatched out from the shell, by the agency of the heat of the sun. A number of eggs were found deserted by the hen, which were in course of incubation—they were taken and wrapped in tow, and placed in the sun, and in a few days the shells broke and released a brood of as beautiful little chickens, as any dame would desire to look at.—*Philadelphia Saturday News.*

A Pretty Good Blunder.—We gave to a young compositor for copy, a short account of a duel in Paris between two *grisettes*, which means shop girls; and the young man translated the word into gazelle. The mistake is perfectly natural, for a gazelle is the most beautiful creature on four legs, as a pretty girl is on two.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Charlotte:

riday, October 19, 1838.

THE ELECTIONS.

...th Carolina.—Returns from this State show ...here is no doubt of the Sub-Treasury men ...g the ascendancy in the Legislature almost ...out an effort, so willing are the People to fol... Mr. Calhoun. Messrs. Holmes, F. H. Elmore ... Rhett, F. W. Pickens, J. K. Griffin, J. P. ...tson Sub-treasury and Waddy Thompson ...b-treasury are elected to Congress—two to ... Sub-treasury gain one—this result is ... had as we anticipated. Gen. Thompson ...elected by about a thousand majority.

...rgia.—It is acknowledged by the Union pa... Georgia, that the entire State Rights Tic... Congress has been elected, and also a ma... of State Rights men are elected to the Le... Although the Union papers acknowl... their defeat, they attribute it not to party ...ith or party principles, but to divisions in its ranks. Of the candidates on the Congres... ticket, only two are known to be in favor of ...ional Bank, and against an Independent ...ury. The others are supposed to be favora... to an Independent Treasury. The Augusta ...tionalist says there will be an overwhelm... majority in the Legislature, for an Indepen... Treasury and against a National Bank.

...gland.—We have sufficient returns from this ... to convince us that the Whigs have lost the ..., but have carried both branches of the ..., which is all important as a Senator ...gress is to be elected. The loss of the Go... may be attributed to the disgraceful riots ...k place at the polls in Baltimore, which no ...prevented many from voting. The Vanites ... have voted their full strength, yet their ...filling off from the registered number of ...about 1000. Had this number been polled ...the result would have been different.—... ...owing note from the Editor of the Chron... to the citizens of Baltimore, shows what was ...e of feeling existing there at the election.

The undersigned returns the fervid thanks of ...rial heart to the obstreperous Whigs by whom ...he was protected, last ni..ht, from threatened ...n and rock; and to Cols. O'Donnell and ...Lieut. Col. Pinckney, Majors Jamieson and ..., Capts. Robb and Causey, Lieuts. Darroll ...ot, and their respective corps, who, at one ...k in the morning, at ten minutes' notice, as... and dispersed the mob by whom the ...quarters in front of his office were re... assailed. He also presents his thanks to ...herd, who on this occasion displayed the ... qualities for his responsible office. No... can regret more deeply than the undersigned ...ecessity for such protection; but every patri... will perceive, in the promptness with ...h it was rendered, the security which he now ...es in Baltimore against the violence of the ... He will take an early occasion to lay be... the Public the history of the last day and ...t a day and night full of all the horrors that ...ly to the usurped dominion of insubordination ...

NEILSON POE.

...e searching upon the complexion of the Le..., the Chronicle of the 6th inst. says:

...th branches of the Legislature there is a ...d majority of Whigs. In the Senate there ...ite Whigs, namely: Messrs. Pitts, Williams, ...Ingraham, Beckett, Thomas, Stewart, Ri... Jones, Parnell, Eccleston and Donahoe; and ...Sanders, viz. Messrs. Matthews (of Allegha... Rose, Matthews, (of Charles,) Ely, Maulsb... Martin, Gold-borough and Evans. ...Rose and Wilson were elected in oppo... to the regular Whig Tickets, but both are ...d Whigs, and will give their support to all ...sures and principles of the Whig party. ...ost of Mr. Maulsby, the Senator from Car... will probably be vacated, as he does not pos... the qualification as to residence, required by ...stitution.

The House of Delegates consists of seventy-... members, who are elected for one year. Of ...have Whigs, being a majority. 33 Locofo... (in Kent) doubtful, and two ties, one in ...and one in Frederick. So that, although ...their discussions the Whigs have failed to ...their candidate for Governor, they have main... their ascendancy in both branches of the ..., and thus preserved the State from the ...n and disorganizing schemes of the revolu... spirits who have gained seats in that body.

...ervile Insurrection.—The Franklin (Tenn.) ...of the 29th ult. states that a contemplated ...ection of the negroes in Marshall county, ...ppi, was detected and defeated a few days ...ough the fidelity of a slave. The annexed ...t of the affair is copied from the Pontotoc ...ssenger of the 4th instant:

"The instigator of the movement we learn was ...e man, as is usual in all occurrences of this ..., and the plot was disclosed through the fidel... of a slave. The negro could not endure the ...ught of his mistress falling in a general massacre, ...ediately divulged the plot to a person of respectability, ...o advise the negro appointed a night on ...h to meet the hand who directed the plot for ...purpose of hearing his plans in full and re... instructions.

"The night appointed, several persons having ...ed themselves close at hand for the purpose ...hearing the conversation, the negro met the ...ter, and so soon as he had opened his ...h sufficiently to furnish conclusive evidence of ...t against himself, the persons concealed ...n upon him and secured him. After his guilt ...s fully certain, the indignation of the whole ...unity around was so greatly excited that it ...k much difficulty the friends of the laws ...e the culprit from the vengeance of Judge ...Lynch. But we are rejoiced to say that in North ...pi a regard for the laws and the constit... prevailed over the Lynch code, in a case ...calculated than any which can be conceived ...arouse the passions and impel the citizen to ...ister justice with his own hand.

"The Circuit Court of Marshall county commen... and its fall session on yesterday, and doubtless the ...blood who could plot so hellish a conspiracy against the very existence of society, will immediately receive that justice which its enormity demands and the laws awards."

☞ *Land Slide in Vicksburg.*—The Natchez Free Trader of the 25th ult. describes the beginning of an avalanche or sinking of the earth on the margin of the landing at Vicksburg, which threatens serious damage to the front street of that city.—Deep rents in the earth parallel with the river were found to have to been made. One large warehouse which had rented for $8,000 and $12,000, became a ruin, the occupants having time for the removal of their Goods. Several other houses were materially injured.

☞ The last Raleigh Star states that a Southern writer confidently alleges that Mr. Calhoun will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1840. He thinks Tennessee and the whole South will sustain him; and that the election will go to the House, where his friends will hold out to the last. Very much like a whale.

☞ The Banks of New Orleans have resolved to resume specie payment on the 1st day of January next. They applied to the "Monster" for assistance, which it has promised.

☞ The President returned to Washington, on the 3d inst., from his visit to the Virginia Springs. He is in excellent health.

☞ *How the Election was carried in Maine.*—The Bangor Whig of the 22nd contains the following paragraph, which throws some light on the recent election in Maine:

At the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Dover, in and for the county of Piscataquis, two Loco Foco Selectmen were indicted for receiving illegal votes. An indictment was also found at the same term of said Court a gainst the Selectmen of the town of Shirley for the same offence.

From the Raleigh Standard.

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.

We take the liberty of throwing out a few suggestions relating to the affairs of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, as bearing upon the general improvement in our State. Much conversation has taken place on the subject; and what we shall propose does not arise from our own reflections merely, but also from the sentiments expressed by many others, who are solicitous for the prosperity and honor of North Carolina. As no party motive can be possibly supposed to have influence in this matter, we respectfully request the attention, and hope for the co-operation of all parties.

It is well known that the State has a large interest in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. On the success of that enterprize, therefore, in all probability, will depend the patronage of the State to all similar works; and perhaps to all other enterprizes of improvement not already undertaken.

The progress and prospects of this Road, then, become matters of very great and serious concern and importance to the community at large; and information of its true situation, on which implicit reliance can be placed, for the action of the next General Assembly, should be procured, if possible. Reports, we know, are frequently drawn by partial or prejudiced minds; and hence, impressions of too slight and fleeting a nature upon which to rest the destiny of the State in works of this important kind, are produced. Nor do we think it wise, if it can be avoided, to suspend our progress in that destiny till the Road is completed. Two years of precious time should not be lost in waiting for that conviction which will follow that completion, if the public mind can be sooner awakened and convinced—if the present is an accepted time for a portion of *our* intelligent and patriotic citizens to "*see* and *believe*."

That the requisite information may be properly diffused, we respectfully propose A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY on the Upper End of the Road, on the *second Thursday in November next*, and from thence to proceed to Wilmington in the Cars of the Road, and to the Ocean in the Steam Boats, and back at such time as may be decided on by the Meeting, to the place of starting.

To accomplish this patriotic object in the most agreeable manner to the company, we respectfully propose to the good citizens of Duplin County, the indulgence in their known good feelings and kind hospitality, by the preparation of a BARBECUE, &c. for the refreshment of the company, and afterwards to proceed with them on the proposed excursion. Will the good citizens of Duplin respond to this proposition—yea or nay?

To the COMPANY of the ROAD, we would respectfully propose to have their Coaches and Boats in waiting, to carry the company whithersoever they may wish to go to inspect the works, from the top to the Ocean, and back, without delay or charge. What says the Company—yea or nay?

To the friends of internal improvement who are disposed to hold a meeting in Raleigh, during the month of December next, we would suggest the advantages and propriety of availing themselves of this meeting, and of holding their meeting at Wilmington, commencing the next day; by doing so, they will have the opportunity of examining the most important work in the State, and also of the Port and Market of Wilmington; which will enable them to make such comparisons as will best elicit the truth. We wish it were possible to examine the Port of Beaufort, with the same facility, that our citizens might learn in the most unexceptionable way, that the State of North Carolina has the best Port south of Norfolk, in the United States; and where well worthy the patronage of the State; the cherishing of which would be far preferable to yoking our destiny to the markets of adjoining States.

We think the people of Wilmington would receive this distinguished collection of their fellow-citizens with great pleasure, and make all necessary preparation.

The Rail Road of the Company is opened, for travel, 50 miles; and, probably, by the time of meeting, will be 10 miles more; which will make the place of assemblage on Goshen of Duplin—noted for hospitality and kindness.

To the above the Wilmington Advertiser responds as follows:

"*Standard*—*Internal Improvement Convention On second Thursday in November.*

We were much gratified by the sound sense and judicious suggestions of an article in the last Standard upon the subject of Internal Improvement generally in North Carolina, and the intimate connexion the subject bears with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. The fate of Internal Improvement in this State is involved, we conceive, in the failure or success of this one work. This renders its fate a subject of profound interest for every internal improvement man, and gives it an importance which does not necessarily belong to it. Let then the suggestions of the Standard be republished by the press in every section of the State; let our Western friends come down to us, and we will give them the similar proof which the Standard thinks so necessary to conviction. Our friends in Duplin, we feel assured, would take great pleasure in doing "*the thing that's nice*" on this occasion.

☞ We are authorized to say *emphatically yes!* to the proposition in the Standard propounds to the Company. Wilmington will do her duty."

Treaty of Commerce with Greece.—The Globe publishes officially a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the King of Greece. This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of December last, by Mr. Stevenson, our Minister at the Court of Great Britain, and by Spiridion Tricoupi, the Minister of the King of Greece at the same, and the ratifications were exchanged at the same place on the 25th of June last. The treaty stipulates for the reciprocal admission of the vessels of each country into the ports of the other, and the admission and export in them of all goods on the payment of the same duties as are exacted on national vessels, from whatever ports they may come, except other ports of the same country, the coasting trade being excepted. It contains, also, other provisions similar to those embraced in the commercial treaties of the United States with other States.—*Nat. Int.*

Custom House Prodigality.—It appears from the official document sent to Congress by Secretary Woodbur[illegible] certain Collectors of the Revenu[illegible]ed last year from the Treasury, in [illegible]m of salaries, $227,635 60 *more* than the whole amount of revenue collected by them! At Saco, Maine, four revenue officers received more than *fifteen hundred dollars*, while they did not collect one cent of revenue! At Edgartown, Mass. six revenue officers, three of whom received two thousand five hundred dollars salary, collected only "twenty five cents!" At New London, six officers were employed, who were paid more than *four thousand dollars*, while the amount returned as collected by them was *one dollar and nineteen cents!* At St. Mary's, two officers were paid *twelve hundred and thirty six dollars*, and collected only *one dollar and thirty five cents!*

Is it at all strange, when such things happen, that the expenditures of the Government are "retrenched" from $12,000,000 a year up to nearly $40,000,000! And is it at all strange, that, when hordes of salaried revenue officers are thus employed along the sea-coast to collect, not revenue, but voters, the Administration should be able to carry a State like Maine, which, with its inlets, has more sea coast than any other three States in the Union.—*Lou. Jour.*

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier who attended a "Stock Fair," at Lexington (Ky.) early in September names Mr. Clay, Judge Robertson, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Wickliffe among those who were present. In the exhibition of cows the prize was awarded to a fine animal belonging to Henry Clay, jr. for which with her calf he was offered $1700. Among the cattle entered was a beautiful Scotch cow of the Kelsoe breed, and of a smaller kind than those generally entered, owned by the elder Mr. Clay. These facts we consider worthy of being noted as evidence of the interest taken in matters pertaining to agricultural improvements by the first men in the state. —*Cheraw Gazette.*

Progress of the Arts.—In 1834, a Steam Press was manufactured in England which struck off one thousand printed sheets in an hour. This was thought at that time, to be the perfection of the art, and was so announced. But we recently saw a press at work in the Office of the National Intelligencer, which struck of 2500 sheets within the hour; and a late New York Courier and Enquirer states that that paper is printed on a Press which strikes off six thousand sheets an hour! This would really seem the "perfection of the art," when it is stated that, with the Presses now in common use in county Offices, 250 sheets, one hour with another, is considered good work.—*Raleigh Register.*

Joseph Bonaparte (Count de Survilliers.)—Many of our readers will be glad to learn that this estimable gentleman, with his suite were passengers in the Philadelphia Packet Ship, Capt. Morgan, which arrived on Saturday night. He has so many friends in this country, that whenever he comes here, he will be most heartily welcomed.—*N. Y. Express.*

Turks Island.—We learn from Capt. Hagate, of the brig Only Son, arrived yesterday from Turks Island, that on the evening of the 5th and morning of the 6th ultimo, Rum Key was visited by a most severe hurricane, which blew down a number of houses, drove too sloops bound to Nassau to sea, which had not again been heard of—killed three people on shore, and injured a number of others. Upwards of 100,000 bushels of salt were destroyed. There are still upwards of 30,000 or 40,000 bushels remaining.

Not Bad.—The Providence (R. I.) Courier says:—As the Richmond was about leaving the wharf, the other day, a hack was seen making furious speed to be in time. At the top of the hill an Irishman sprang off and rushed up to the wharf bawling, "Captain, hold on with the steamer, there's a man on board that aint got down yet."

Cotton.—A small quantity of the new crop only has come to our market. Sales at 10 to 11 1/2. The quality is very good.

At Augusta, Geo. the price for the new crop opened at about 10¾ to 12¾. At Charleston, 8 to 13½.—*Fay. Observer.*

The cotton market is brisk—a quantity of the article has been sold in this market during the present week. The best quality we quote at 12½ cts.—middling, 10 c.—inferior 8c.—*Columbia Telescope.*

It is stated in the N. O. True American, that such information has been received as justifies the belief that Mexico will soon recognize the independence of Texas.

Fresh in the Cape Fear.—The late powerful rains have caused an uncommon rise in the Cape Fear River. We hear its low-lands are flooded with water, and that many standing crops of corn will be ruined.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Alabama Banks.—It is stated in the New York Courier, on the authority of letters from the South, that the recent Convention of the Alabama banks had dissolved without fixing a day for resumption. Two of the Mobile banks were in favor of fixing the first day of January but they found no support in the Convention.—*National Intelligencer.*

A slip from the office of the Knoxville Register of the 3d inst. gives reason to hope that there was evidently an abatement in the disease which had so long and so fatally prevailed there. For several days they had refreshing showers, which had raised the river some two or three feet, and greatly swelled the smaller streams, and this, it was expected, would have a happy effect upon the health of the town and surrounding country.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

James D. Doty has been elected the Delegate to Congress, in Wisconsin Territory, by a small majority over Mr. Jones, the present Delegate, and Mr. Burnett, a third candidate.

Peter H. Ensley has been elected the Delegate in the new Territory of Iowa.

Fatal effects of Somnambulism.—Yesterday morning about five o'clock, a watchman found a man, undressed, lying senseless on the sidewalk, outside of Palmo's hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Reade streets. The watchman had him immediately conveyed to the watch house, where he died soon after he was brought in. He was recognised to be Mr. Joseph Bonfanti, who kept a fancy store in Broadway, and slept at Palmo's. His lodging room was in the upper part of the house, he had gone to bed at his usual hour the night before.—There was no way for accounting for his being found on the sidewalk, except the supposition that he leaped or fell from his chamber window. He returned from Europe about ten days back, and has been ever since in a depressed state of mind, but exhibited no aberration of intellect. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by falling from his window while in a state of somnambulism."—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Patent Needle Machine.—A machine has been invented and put in operation in Sheffield, England, which draws out the wire, straightens it, cuts it into the exact length, points it, grooves it, drills and countersinks the eye, files off the rough edges, and finally drops the perfect needle into a box at the rate of 40 per minute. Fifty machines, may be attended by five persons, who will thus produce one million two hundred thousand per day.

Extraordinary Fecundity.—There are now growing in the Garden of Mr. Samuel Jackson, Winford, eleven roots of wheat, on which are 451 stems, occupying 3 yards of ground, or 27 square feet, being the product of one grain of common white wheat, sown about the beginning of last August; some of the stalks are more than 5 feet, high.—*English paper.*

In whatever State an individual unites in his person the execution of the laws, the command of the army, and the management of the revenue, that State may be justly termed a Monarchy. The names assumed by the superior thus invested is of little consequence to the Public; nor will it avail whether this aggregated trust is devolved on a dictator, a triumvir, or a king.—*Gibbon's Rom. Emp.*

A Curious Case.—A case of ordinary dimensions, was lately presented to a gentleman of Newcastle, England, which contained within it the following materials. Two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax, a wafer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper and card paper, a complete and highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, India rubber, India ink, and a beautiful and well poised magnetic compass; the whole so arranged as to admit any instrument being used with facility!

Another arrival of Giraffes.—The brig Carroll, which arrived yesterday from Alexandria, (Egypt,) has on board a male and female *Giraffe*, with two Egyptian attendants. This will be considered by the lovers of natural history as a most fortunate circumstance and we suppose now that we shall commence "growing our own Giraffes in this country.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Quick Work.—A gentlemen who resides in Schuylkill county, in this State, in passing through this city on Tuesday, addressed us a letter on business, from which we extract the following:

"I left New York in the Great Western steam ship on Thursday, the 16th August, a quarter past five o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived at Bristol, England, on the morning of Thursday, the 30th August; from thence I went to Birmingham and Liverpool—then crossed the Irish sea to Dublin—thence to the city of Londonderry; and lastly, out into the mountains of Donegal, the most Northern country of Ireland—where I transacted all the business for which I went to Europe, and have now returned by the same ship. I shall reach my home, in Schuylkill County, to-day. I travelled about a thousand miles in Europe, and altogether since leaving home between seven thousand five hundred and eight thousand miles."—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Messrs. Bechtler have just completed a Musket on the plan of that admirable Rifle of which we spoke a few weeks ago. A person who wishes to form some idea of the execution it is capable of doing, need only see it shot to know how well adapted it would be for an Indian campaign, or any kind of expedition where blood was the object. It carries nine balls, and that with astonishing force and accuracy; it is considerably lighter than the musket generally used in the Army, and would, we venture to say, effect double as much in an engagement. Government could not appropriate its funds to a better purpose, we think, than to purchase the patent right of this new model of a gun. We think there is but little doubt but the inventor may, upon application, obtain a patent for the improvement he has thus made in this art.—*Car. Gaz.*

English Monarchs.—From the Norman conquest to the accession of Victoria 770 years have elapsed and 35 individuals have held the kingly office. All of these, with the exception of one individual, Oliver Cromwell, have been related to the Conqueror either by lineal or collateral descent. Out of the number, six have been murdered or died in prison, one was tried and executed, and another was banished.

Not Bad.—The 'Western Whig,' printed at La Grange, Tenn. thinks that the result of the North Carolina Elections will make our Senator, *Mr. Brown*, look *blue* and his colleague feel *Strange*.

DIED

In this county, on the 5th inst., HUGH HENDERSON, infant son of Mr. James Walker, aged 11 months.

Steel Creek Lands for Sale.

I WISH to sell a Plantation, lying between the waters of Little Sugar Creek and Steele Creek, 1 mile North of White Hall, adjoining the lands of Capt. S. Coz, Stephen W. Gallant, Mathew Neagle and others, containing **147** acres. The above land will be sold on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will call and examine, hear terms and judge for themselves.

JAS. L. TAYLOR.

Oct. 16, 1838. 420*f*

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 5th of November next, at the late residence of Robert Bigham, dec'd.,

5 Likely Young NEGROES,

3 or 4 head of HORSES,
Some HOGS and SHEEP,
Cotton Gin and Thrashing Machine,

and some other articles not mentioned. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAS. BIGHAM, } *Admrs.*
WM. BIGHAM, }

Oct. 17, 1838. 422

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscriber having obtained Special Letters of Administration on the estate of John J. Dunlap, dec'd., will offer for sale, in the Town of Charlotte, on Monday, the 22d of October next, all the stock of Store Goods of which the deceased was possessed, consisting of

English & American Dry Goods,
of every description and quality,
Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES & BOOTS,
and many other articles.

The stock of Goods on hand are of a superior quality, and will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

—ALSO—

A pair of Match Horses and a Buggy.

Persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them legally authenticated—and those indebted, either by note or account, to make immediate payment.

DAN ALEXANDER, *Admr.*

Sept. 25, 1838. 420

The North-Carolina Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor then anticipated. And besides, northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

☞ Will our brethren of the Press in this State, be so good as to favor us with a few insertions of this notice in their respective papers.

THE PROPRIETOR.

October 12th 1838.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

BEAUTY.

Oh! tell me not of climbs, that crest
The rosy Goddess of the morn,
Of Hebe lips and flowing hair—
True love is not of such things born!
They have their value but to wish
As flowers, if nothing more I see.

I would as soon have mud and loam
To mean bright chips of Thine to get,
Or stones of Pyrrhus,
As beauty, without mind or heart.
For why? because it cannot be,
Like matter without gravity.

I care not what the color be
Of beauty's eye—for so like,
So every glance speaks sympathy,
With deep in kind and good, and hope
Eyes have their value but to me,
As to their light a soul I see.

I heed not if the cheeks be pale
As alabaster's marble are,
A sweeter blush doth there prevail,
When 'tis occasion kind it grants—
Cheeks have their value but to me
As types of inward purity.

I mind not if the lips be red,
And full, as billet doux of love,
Or pout more temper found there shed,
The emblems of the mind's control
Love have their value but to me,
When stained with sweet sincerity.

Yet seldom blest are eyes, our eyes,
Though all that I have now portrayed,
Could stolen my powers as make my wishes,
Unfortune love me and flatteryed:
These choicest beauty still mean to me,
To promise of true, and kind to me.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURE.

TO FARMERS!

There is a question which every farmer should put to himself at the commencement of the year—and if I have in a degree in the beginning, it is possible he may labor on through the whole season to little or no effect.

It is essential to success in farming that there should be a plan; and equally so, that the plan should be a good one. Farming at random is seldom profitable. Every thing should be done by a system,—the division and arrangement of the fields; the rotation of the crops, the adaption of the culture and the crops to the soil; and these plans should be right at first or all will continue to grow wrong.

Are your farming tools in order?—and are they all of good quality? Don't imagine that you are going to save any thing in the end, by using worn out, ill constructed implements of husbandry. A good plough, harrow, hoe or scythe will pay for themselves in a season by goodness and ease of working, over a clumsy inferior article. Are all these things right?

How are your fences? None of our business, some may reply; but it will be the business of your *Journals*, and those of your neighbors to examine them thoroughly before the summer comes round; and if not right they will be sure to find it out, and the report will be accordingly. If any wall has fallen down let it be carefully replaced: if rails have been blown off by the winter wind, see that they are all laid in their place; have stakes been [illegible] out, drive them over; and remember that most of the neighborhood hard feeling that exists, might be prevented by a few hours examination and repair of *outside* fences. Look to it then that these are all right.

Have you made proper provision for the moral and intellectual culture of yourself and family? It is all important that every thing should be right on this point, for no one would a mistake be so fatal as on this. Newspapers, books, schools and the religious institutions of society, should be at command and enjoyed; for indolence and inaction is as fatal to the mind as to the body, and without sound morals, and general knowledge, no man can be adequately prepared to act his part in a free country and popular government like ours. Be careful that all is right here; and begrudge not the trifling expense the attainment of such good may require. —*The Genesee Farmer.*

Fruit Trees.—The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining good fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stock or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows:—Take the scions as for grafting, and at any time after 1st of February and until buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch, wax or tallow, and bury it in the ground, the buds upwards, whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. A gentleman in this vicinity the last season, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears which appear to flourish. The composition he used, was *painter's wax.*—*Cultivator.*

Writing Paper.

We have a small quantity of Foolscap paper for sale by the quire. Enquire at the Printing Office.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the General Assembly, to amend the act incorporating the Male and Female Academies in the town of Charlotte.

Oct. 2, 1838. 142

NOTICE.

I HAVE removed from New York, and have taken my Office, that I have made arrangements to purchase on *this* COTTON in our market. I will do the business myself, and will pay the highest prices allowed from the country and all persons wishing to ship their Cotton, either to myself or to my friends in Charleston, will find it to their interest to call with me. Also, I have made arrangements in Charleston, so that persons may make advances on the cotton here, and I will send to the cotton. Also, I shall give my personal attention to the purchase and sale of Bagging and Rope, which must be sold low if cash is offered the article will be purchased.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

Sept. 12, 1838. 419

P.S. In a few days we will have a fine stock of

Cheap and Seasonable

GOODS

that we will sell reasonably low for CASH or to punctual dealers, bought in New York and Philadelphia.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Money Wanted.

All who owe us are most RESPECTFULLY requested to call and pay their notes and accounts without further notice.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 16, 1838.

Cotton Seed.

THE Subscriber will receive in all the months of December and January a large supply of

Red River Cotton Seed,

raised from the most approved Petit Gulf cultivated plants, by which varieties the first seed are grown in this section, delivered here, will be $1 50 per bushel, quantity less than 25 bushels—and for that larger quantity $1 per bushel. The seed will come in new bagging, the seed warranted genuine, and marked with the name of the planter who raises the article. Persons desirous of engaging will do well to send their orders immediately,—directed to

E. WATERMAN,
Georgetown, S. C.

Oct. 26, 1838. 142

***The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 4 times and forward account to this office.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Alexander, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. As I am desirous of closing the estate, I hope those interested will avail themselves of this notice.

BENJ. MORROW, Ex'r.

Oct. 6, 1838. 142

MECKLENBURG HOTEL For Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his House and lots in the town of Charlotte. The House is now occupied as a Tavern, and it is desirous that it should be continued, therefore he will give a bargain. He will either sell or rent the Furniture with the House. Any one wishing to rent, would do well to apply immediately. It can be rented for 1, 2 or 3 years, as it may suit the convenience of the renter.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 25, 1838. 417tf

In Equity.

Mecklenburg County, N. C., August Term, 1838.

John R. Williams and Wm. E. McRee

vs.

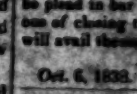
Wm. Davidson, the President, Directors & Company of the Bank of the United States, Samuel C. Caldwell, G. W. Spears, A. R. Wolfington, R. F. Wilson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the aforesaid defendants named in the Bill—John R. Williams and Wm. E. McRee vs. Wm. Davidson and others—are not residents of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said non-resident defendants appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and answer, said Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master, at office, the 3rd Monday of August, 1838.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Sept. 21, 1838. Price adv. $3. 4t23

EASY RIDING.



THE subscriber informs the public that he has purchased the right for making Moody's

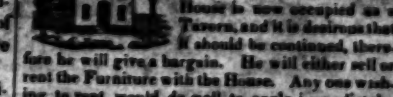
SPRING SADDLES,

and that he will be able to keep a short time to supply all demands for the same.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY, Agt. for G. W. HOUSTON.

Sept. 21st, 1838. 416tf

New Public House in Charlotte.



MECKLENBURG HOTEL,

Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair especially for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-1y

DISSOLUTION.

THE Customable all bonds & Notes now due to the late firm of Irwin & Elms are directed by the said firm to be placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. For the very liberal support which our late firm have received from our friends, during our short connection, we return our thanks, and request of the gentlemen indebted to call and make settlement as early as possible with W. W. Elms, who is authorized to settle the books of the concern.

JOHN IRWIN.
W. W. ELMS.

Charlotte, October 1st, 1838. 418tf

CASH STORE.

JOSEPH F. BREWER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire

Stock of Goods

late by Irwin & Elms, at which will be found, as is the day,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery,
GROCERIES,

Hats, Patents, Bye Stuffs, &c.

all of which he offers low for CASH and CASH ONLY.

Those wishing to purchase Goods will do well to call before they do so. Store and examine prices, &c.

Charlotte, N. C., October 1, 1838. 418tf

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me or the firm of the late firm of Reuben Beaver, Dec'd, are requested to make payment to me before the first day of November next. All who do not will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

ABRAM M. REA, Ex'r.

Sept. 28, 1838. 416tf

NOTICE.

Mr. [illegible]:

SIR—[illegible] arrested on a Case at your [illegible] at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday next, to take the benefit of the Act of Assembly, made and provided for Insolvent Debtors, when and where you can attend if you think proper.

DAVID WEANT.

Oct. 2, 1838. 420

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of October, 1838.

A—Needham Armfield, Jas. M. Anderson, 2, T. N. Alexander, Jas. R. Alexander, Margaret V. Alexander.

B—Wm. Byrum, Nathan Beatty, Sam. Berryhill, A. F. Bennett, Rev. C. M. Braxton, 2, Mrs. Lawson Bowen, Moses Beatty.

C—Col. E. P. Caldwell, David Crane, James A. Carson, M. W. Curry, Wm. Cooper, Wm. Caruthers, Jno. D. Connel, 2, Jeremiah Claxton or Isaac Morrel, Mrs. M. Carruth, Martha A. Caldwell.

D—Cephas Daniel, Col. Alex. G. Davis, Littleton Drury.

E—J. Eagle, Willis Elkins, C. Elms.

F—Ed. Ferrell, Wm. Flinn, Saml. Funaikan, Asel. Funaikan.

G—E. Griffith, L. Gimenez, P. A. Grier & Co, Col. T. L. Grier, Miss M. C. Gray, Reuben Gray, Mrs. Ann Green, Bryan Gunn.

H—J. M. Hutchison, Rev. A. Hanby, G. E. Harbertson, B. Holbrooks, Jno. Hipp, R. G. Howard, Asst. Hipp, Jno. M. Hunter, Franklin Harris, Jno. Hunter, Margaret Hood, Elias Hagler, Martha Hoodlock.

I & J—Jno. Irwin, C. Irwin, Asst. Jones, 2, Miss A. Jenkins, Mrs. E. Jamison, Joel Jones, T. Jamison, A. B. Jetton.

L—Chas. Lessuph.

M—Capt. J. Morris, J. M'Affery, J. C. M'Rae, Jno. F. Morris, Jasper M'Gown, Margt. Maxwell, Miss J. D. Mahon, G. F. M'Knight, G. M'Rae, J. Means, S. M'Rae, J. Mergin, Rev. W. M'Pheeters.

N—Jas. H. Newland.

O—Jas. T. J. Orr.

P—Jas. C. Pharr, J. Price, Asst. Foster, J. N. Van Pelt.

R—H. W. Rogers, J. Reed, Will. Robertson, Mrs. E. Russell.

S—Col. J. E. Stitt, Miss A. Sterling, Dr. Sam. Smith, Miss M. A. Stephens, Dr. W. A. Sloan, 2, Mrs. E. Scott, I. Saunders, T. Silvey, H. Sloan.

T—J. W. Tagert.

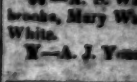
W—A. S. Waugh, H. Wallace, 2, W. Westbrooks, Mary Wallace, Maj. T. C. Wilson, Maria White.

Y—A. J. Young. 167

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last will of Mrs. O. Dickins, dec'd, I will offer for sale, on the 30th and 31st days of October next, at the late dwelling House of said dec'd.



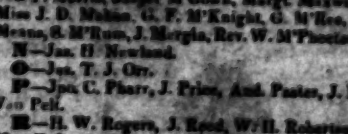
HORSES
Mules,
A large stock of
CATTLE,
HOGS and SHEEP,
A quantity of old Corn,
Wheat, Oats, Fodder and Hay,
One Cotton Gin and Gearing,
One Dutch Pan,
One Gig and Harness,
One Road Waggon, and Farming Tools of every description,
Household Furniture, consisting of several excellent Beds and Furniture, Side board, Secretary, Cup board and Tables,

together with a number of other valuable articles not enumerated. A credit will be given, and further particulars made known on day of sale by

SAMUEL COX, Ex'r.

Sept. 18th, 1838. 412t

A NEW COACH & GIG



SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

PETERS' PILLS

THE immense and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and prized and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with sickness or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an invaluable FAMILY MEDICINE.

Without an exception in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly, Peters, M. D., No. 129 Liberty street New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price $0 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, for the scientific component of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not emphatically to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by lowering the system to a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate, and for any length of time.

8. Because, [illegible] notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of sickness or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect, in calming, and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usual disturbance of other pills, sickness and griping.

12. Because as well as being an excellent purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick headache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because in their application cases of debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family, or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure invalid testimonies.

17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable in the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because two, or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—one that, as in the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

20. Because they purify the fluids without debilitating the system.

21. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if every could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance)—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without the slightest danger incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' Vegetable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, so to no class in there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to.

23. Because while they are an effectual in their operations with adults they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

24. Because their virtues are seldom lodged to second precedence, for their soothing influence upon young ladies while suffering from the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.

25. Just [illegible] because they are [illegible] to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Leprosy, Piles, Colds, Hoarseness, Rheum, Dysentery, the Stomach and Bowels, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Consumption, and in all cases of Torpor of the skin, where a mild but effective laxative or [illegible] is required.

In short the general virtue of the compound is denoted that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE Pills is one of the happiest discoveries of modern days—their universal use as a general mother of [illegible] afflictions.

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills. They are for sale in Charlotte, at the store of Williams & Boyd.

August 31, 1838. 1m

Just Received and for Sale

(for CASH ONLY) at

Williams & Boyd,

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

A Medicine of more value to man than the mines of America, or even the entire products of our globe—a medicine which is obtained from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and these possessed a wonderful power—a medicine, which, though developed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a superior power over many diseases of the human system, which, though [illegible] are daily witnessing the astonishing cures every where they had consigned to the grave of hopeless Graves.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE.—Three and one-third six-teen, $1 per HALF ounce.

Charlotte, Aug. 23, 1838. 12tf

A testimonial from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany in favor of

CAL. PROFESSION in Germany in favor of

We, the undersigned, practitioners of [illegible] in Germany, are well aware that, by our [illegible] we may forfeit the friendship of some of the [illegible], but out of the benevolent motives, which [illegible] by selfish motives. Though we do not [illegible] (even at the expense of our subsistence) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only [illegible], but other diseased maladies, which have heretofore believed to be incurable, encourage the discovery of this medicine, as soon established as in our other countries, and those possessed a wonderful power—a medicine, which, though developed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a superior power over many diseases of the human system, which, though [illegible] are daily witnessing the astonishing cures every where they had consigned to the grave of hopeless Graves.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

Credit Sales.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Monday, the 23rd of October next, several very valuable

Tracts of Land,

AND SOME

Valuable Negroes,

—VIZ:—

One tract of 320 acres, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, 6 miles south of Charlotte, joining the lands of Col. Jno. Alexander, Mrs. Emery, Henry E. Glover and others, and one tract of 200 acres, joining the lands of the late H. H. Glover, Hugh Barkley, Mrs. Wadsworth, called the Hollow tract, both formerly owned by Frederick Blackburn now dec'd.

Also, a tract of 240 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, joining the lands of John Lowe, Wm. Cooper, Benj. H. Elliot and others, a small tract of 90 acres, joining the land of the above tract, and the lands of dec'd. Wm. Graham and others—and likewise 3 lots in the town of Charlotte, lying on Tradestreet, and known as Nos. 114 and 115—all owned by William Phifer, late of Sugar Creek, dec'd.

Also, another tract of 512 acres, joining the lands of Capt. H. Henderson, Benj. Skinner, Matthew Wadsworth and lands late owned by John Gilmore, dec'd., and formerly owned by Thomas Henderson now dec'd.

Also, a tract of 320 acres, joining the lands of James M'Lure, John Penn and others, on the waters of Clarkes, formerly owned by Thomas M'Coll now dec'd.

Also, another tract of 230 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, joining the lands of Wm. H. Parker, David Reed, and the heirs of [illegible] M'Knight—together with 3 valuable lots in Charlotte, formerly owned by Wm. P. M'Neely now dec'd.

On the same day will be sold four lots in the town of Charlotte, on Tradestreet, known as Nos. 608, 609, 610 and 611, formerly owned by Francis Scarlett now dec'd.

All the above property and lands will be sold for the benefit of the heirs of Jno. Phifer, dec'd. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

By D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Sept. 11, 1838. Price adv. $11. 4t

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made by petition, to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for the formation of a new county, out of a part of the county of Mecklenburg and a part of the county of Anson.

WM. PHIFER.

Sept. 20, 1838. 4t20

Wrapping Paper.

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Caruth's Store on reasonable terms.

Oct. 8, 1837. 99tf